



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

by which the treaty was negotiated. The British commissioners did indeed make the proposal, but Mr. Fish declined it, being of opinion that the appointment of a presiding officer would entail unnecessary formality of procedure and obstruct the free and direct interchange of views.

J. B. MOORE.

Storm van 's Gravesande: the Rise of British Guiana. Compiled from his despatches by C. A. HARRIS, C.B., C.M.G., Chief Clerk, Colonial Office, and J. A. J. DE VILLIERS, of the British Museum. In two volumes. (London: Hakluyt Society. 1911. Pp. 1-372; 373-703.)

To all students of the history of European colonization, and not least to those who a decade or so ago were stirred to an interest in the story of Guiana by the boundary disputes of Great Britain with Venezuela and Brazil, these volumes will be welcome. In both those controversies and in the great lawsuits which ended them the editors of the present work had a notable share. To Mr. Harris, then as now Chief Clerk of the Colonial Office, must largely have fallen the preparation of the evidence for the British claims; and Mr. de Villiers, whose Huguenot name, though suggestive of one long eminent in English politics and diplomacy, bespeaks in his case an Africander origin, and who to his duties in the British Museum had not yet added the Honorary Secretaryship of the Hakluyt Society, was not only the translator of the Dutch documents used by Great Britain, but in great part their collector as well. The despatches which now they publish have therefore long been to them an object of study and in part have already seen the light in the blue-books and arguments of the boundary controversies. In these, however, there was room for only the passages cardinal to the points in dispute. It is from the broader point of view of the historian and the geographer that the correspondence of Storm van 's Gravesande is now laid under tribute.

What they give us is still, indeed, only a selection. So detailed are the governor's reports that, as now preserved in the British Record Office, they would, we are told, fill more than twenty volumes such as these. But though the editors offer us only a part, it is a part chosen by those who have minutely sifted the whole: and, as one who like them had once to wade through it all, the present reviewer may venture to commend their choice—though not without a regret that the story of administration and of commerce has left so little room for that of manners. They have enriched what they have given us by a half-volume of historical introduction, by maps and views, by a facsimile of Storm's astonishing handwriting, by helpful foot-notes and an excellent index.

It is not alone the accessibility of these documents to their English editors which explains their choice for publication. In all the sordid story of Dutch colonial exploitation no episode is richer in lessons than the career of this able and public-spirited governor, who in spite of

the neglect of his European superiors and the distrust or the jealousy of his colonial subordinates devoted his long life of service to a broad-minded and far-sighted policy which only history was to appreciate. An engineer, a soldier, a scholar, as well as a man of affairs, and withal a most human and likable neighbor and friend, he put the whole of himself into his thankless task, and the colony reaped manifold the results. His editors have no whit exaggerated his merits or his difficulties, and, despite the palpable anachronism, it is hardly too much to call this record of the labors of the old Dutch governor, as do they, "the rise of British Guiana".

To those who know the earlier work of the editors it needs no saying that the translation is conscientious and vigorous. The annotations add much to our knowledge, and it is only when they venture too far afield that they can so err as (p. 344) to place the two Acadian forts mentioned by Storm in 1755 as just captured by the English "in the valley of the Ohio". It is an especial pleasure, too, to chronicle with what open minds, both in the notes and in the historical introduction, they often abandon claims maintained by English diplomacy in the heat of the boundary discussions and know how as scholars to profit even by the research of their old antagonists. Thus, to take but a single instance, the "Wild Coast" so persistently and (as it seemed to American critics) so wrongheadedly defined by the advocates of British claims as the stretch between the Orinoco and the Essequibo is frankly explained in these pages as "the coast between the Amazon and Orinoco", though not without making as much as possible of the looseness of speech by which the Zeelanders came sometimes to apply it to Essequibo alone, their own possession on this coast. It would, indeed, be too much to hope from human nature that writers whose part in that old controversy was so great should emancipate themselves wholly from its influence. There still spooks in their pages, though they are careful to admit (p. 72) that Storm never refers to such a post "and possibly had even lost the record of its existence", the "old post of 1685 in the Pariacot Savannah" (a savanna whose existence under such a name is as mythical as the post itself); and on their map this imaginary savanna is, as of old, given local habitation in that extreme west of the basin of the Cuyuni where it best suited British claims. This map, based on that prepared for Great Britain's case in the arbitration, is indeed much more tenacious of old claims than is the text. It still shows at the mouth of the Yuruari the fabulous "Dutch settlement" of 1750, which the historical introduction leaves wisely unmentioned, and confidently assigns the site which pleases it to the doubtful "Dutch Post before 1703", about which the introduction is equally silent. On the Barima, however, though the map shows still a "Site of Dutch Post 1684", it conscientiously adds "(Traditional)", while the introduction, with admirable caution and precision, says only: "By 1683 a further advance was made in placing a Company's officer at Barima, probably not at Barima Point itself but rather in the centre of the Barima district."

But the reviewer must not forget that as to these questions he too, while his interest in the controversy was never consciously that of a partisan, may fairly be suspected of a *parti pris*. He must, however, here take occasion to protest that the ascription to himself (p. 18) of a suggestion that the Pomeroon colony of 1658-1665 "was little more than a paper scheme" is so far from exact that he can find himself to have maintained only the precise opposite, quoting in his report to the American commission the contemporary testimony of Governor Byam (he believes he was the first to quote it) that it was "a most flourishing colony", and later pointing out in this magazine the fresh evidence as to its prosperity unearthed by British research at Veere. To the charge (p. 147) of attacking the credibility of Captain John Scott he must plead guilty; but, as his attack consisted only in calling attention to the verdicts of Scott's contemporaries and the difficulty of reconciling his statements with what is else known, it might have been more to the purpose to deal directly with these. He especially regrets that the editors have profited so little by the later researches of another American student, Mr. Samuel Oppenheim, whose well-documented studies on the history of the Jews in Guiana have opened new and serious problems for the defenders of Scott's accuracy.

Of the bearing of this work on the history of the conflicting claims in Guiana of Great Britain and Brazil the reviewer must not presume to speak with such assurance, though to these too he has devoted study and on them hopes some day to say a word. He will not doubt that to their interpretation of the passages bearing on these issues the editors have given as conscientious a revision as to those bearing on the western frontier; but he can not turn from this review without a plea that the future historian of Guiana may not accept even such matured conclusions without a fresh study for himself of the thick volumes of evidence and of argument in which, with an historical insight, a fairness of spirit, a self-respecting sincerity, rare in the political intercourse of nations, the case of Brazil was stated and urged by her spokesman in the proceedings for arbitration, the scholar and statesman who was later her ambassador at London and at Washington, Senhor Joaquim Nabuco.

GEORGE L. BURR.

MINOR NOTICES

Plutarch's Cimon and Pericles, with the Funeral Oration of Pericles (Thucydides, ii, 35-46). Newly translated, with introduction and notes, by Bernadotte Perrin, Lampson Professor (Emeritus) of Greek Literature and History in Yale University. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910, pp. xiii, 287.) The immense importance of Plutarch's *Lives* to the student of ancient history and their literary and dramatic charm, which has not aged or withered during eighteen centuries, are enough to justify the work of Professor Perrin in re-translating the lives of